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The Track Record
The International Bigfoot SocietyTM Newsletter
A subsidiary of the Western Bigfoot Society™
Jouk
NOVEMBER 2005 SUMMARY #155
SPECIAL OVERFLOW ISSUE
EDITOR RAY CROWE

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THE SOUTH COUNTY PEDDLER
[AD] October 31, 1996 (401) 792-3320
Source: Don Todd [A.R. P. O., Kingston, Rhode Island]
Barrington, R. I. Bigfoot sightings reported in 1973
James Barren and his wife saw a Bigfoot that had a six foot stride near the Barrington river. They saw this creature both in the spring and fall of 1973.
An investigator named Howard Smuckler had talked with people in the area to see if others had seen this creature also and a booklet had been passed around but I personally never could locate a copy [perhaps it was a private printing for the purpose of the investigation] and Don Todd didn't know where a copy might be found.
The Barrens lived at 46 Sowams road [near the Barrington River] and in 1974 the house was lost in a fire.
There were also reports of U.F.O.s in the area at the time. When I mentioned this to someone I knew that lived in Barrington, they told me that they thought that they had couldn't locate anything in their files
read something in The Barrington times [their local newspaper] mentioning the incidents.. I then called the
about the article.
newspaper
and
they
[AD] Fax 792-3329
Bigfoot CHARLES
PERRY
In Rhode Island?
1973
December 11, 1987 at 4:10 p.m. on Dye Hill Rd. south of Dye Hill on the Hopkinton / Exeter line, Jim T. and Art D., ages 36 and 37 came upon something very different.
Returning from a hunting trip where they had skirted Brushy Swamp and Brush Brook, they

climbed the steep slope south of Dye Hill. It was nearing dusk, overcast, and threatening rain. At the top of the slope, the two men paused to rest and have a smoke.

It was at this point Jim turned to gaze toward Dye Hill. For a second he froze. Then grabbing Art's arm he jabbed his finger toward the rock outcropping just north of them - roughly a hundred feet. They both observed a huge, black furry form standing upright amongst the rocks and watching them.

Art said, "I'm not sure about me, but Jim turned white at the sight of that thing. We knew instantly what we were looking at from earlier descriptions of Bigfoot, but we never expected to see it in Rhode Island. We took just a second or two to look at it, then grabbed our shotguns, tore out of the woods to the road, hopped into Jim's car, and got the hell out of there!"

Two weeks later, along with the two hunters, I returned to the site. With a carpet of fallen leaves it was impossible to find any impressions on the ground adjacent to the hill or in and around the outcropping itself. The hunters refused to accompany me to the rocks. They would only enter the fringe of the forest. Both said that they had no desire to confront the beast again. I detected no telltale odor, only the prevalent odor of damp leaves.

The beast was described as all of eight feet tall, possibly taller. It was well proportioned and bilaterally symmetrical on a huge frame. Thick coarse fur covered the body, head, arms and legs. The face appeared naked of hair. The head seemed rounded rather than knobbed like a gorilla. And its face was flat and had no snout like that of a bear. Its arms were longer and jointed more like a human than like the short forearms of a bear.

It never moved for the few seconds we peered at it. It emitted no sound, and we have no idea how long it was standing there. Just thinking about the thing watching us climbing the slope without us being aware, gives us a roaring case of the shivers!

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* REMEMBER...WE NEED YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOW... POST OFFICE THROWS AWAY BULK MAIL. Sorry, I can't replace if lost due to address change. Back order is possible.
MEETING
Monthly meetings will be at the Home Plate, 8501 N. Lombard, Portland. Dinner at 6PM and meet at 7PM, All invited. Free to the public (no indoor meeting in July, Aug., Nov. or Dec.). There will be a mini-museum and items will be for sale by owner Patti Dietz.
MEETINGS
BIGFOOT ACTIVITY REPORTS
MISCELANEOUS
* From: "Leo Selzer" <leoselzer@telus.net> | Date: Tue, Nov 29, 2005 12:12 AM
Dear Mr. Crowe
I am a Sasquatch/Bigfoot Researcher and Investigator, in Prince George BC Canada. I have been reading the tremendous amount of stories and information on this Website. I would like to thank your organization for having such a great website to enjoy and learn from. You folks have and are doing a very fine job. I hope that
KEEP YOUR SKEPTICALS ON
WHEN READING THESE REPORTS
your organization will keep up the good work for a very long time to come. I would enjoy seeing some photographs on your site especially when there is often reference made to a photo. Although I am not a Native First Nations person I have a real respect for First Nation people for the things that they have to say and what they have helped me to learned about a lot

of things. As for the topic of Sasquatch I believe that the First Nation Native People are correct when they make reference to Sasquatch as being a "People" and what they say that Sasquatch has spoken language. I have personally heard Sasquatch with my own ears in 1994 when 1 listened to about 3 or so individuals having a good time about 500 yards from where I was. This seems to support what other people in North America have said about to having heard Bigfoot using what sounded like language. I have purchased the High Seirra Recordings from Northern California. I hope that these recordings are really the sounds of Bigfoot and not a hoax, because, I used computer software to clean up and enhance the recordings and what l found was spoken language by Bigfoot.
There is one thing that I continue to see over and over again on pretty much all the websites that I have been enjoying. Many of the stories have reference of people arming themselves with a gun with full intentions to shoot Bigfoot on sight. Also there are many references of people actually shooting a Bigfoot with intentions to either injure it so it will leave, or to kill it outright. What is the matter with these empty headed trigger happy people????
I have been a very dedicated and successful big game hunter since 1964 when I was 17 years old and moved with my family into the interior of BC. I have hunted and taken a great many animals over the years, and a couple of times have had to use deadly force in order to save my own hide. I can truly understand using deadly force if you believe that your life is in danger, but to shoot or axe or deliberately try to harm or kill a Bigfoot just because you see one is insane. What 1.

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do these trigger happy idiots think they are doing ? What do they think will be their reaction if when Bigfoot is captured and examined, it turns out that they are declared to be actually human? I just read about a lady who was approached by a Bigfoot and the first thing that she did was grab an axe and throw it, sticking the axe in Bigfoot's chest. Maybe the big guy just wanted a drink of water, or a closer look with peaceful intentions.
I can truly understand why Bigfoot has been so illusive and why they stay clear of possible

capture. Obviously many of them have come to the realization that we are a species of human that is so far backward that many of us think that the only way to treat someone who is different is to shoot first and burry your mistakes. How many of these trigger happy morons have stopped to think that maybe Bigfoot doesn't mean us any harm. On occasion he may just want to come close to us for friendly reasons. Then what does he get in return, a bullet or an axe intended to kill him. I use the term, him, but actually it could be her as likely; or maybe one of their children.

I have noticed one common thread within the hundreds of stories that I have read. Where Bigfoot has shown aggression is most often when he has been attacked first or when one of his family has been injured or killed by someone. I would like to ask how many people would retaliate the same way if a member of your family were to be shot, axed, injured or killed. Wouldn't you be angry and want some revenge too ?

These trigger happy reactions by so many people is just the kind of thing that has caused people all over the world to view Americans as a trigger happy shoot first minded people. I know that is not true, but, what are other people supposed to think when the truth behind these encounters with violence against Bigfoot is exposed and made public??

In hope that I have not offended anyone except the people who deserve to be offended, and only want to harm or kill Bigfoot just because they see one and become intimidated by his presence. Being afraid of someone is no reason to kill them. Maybe he is only curious and could turn out to be a very unusual but good friend, if given the chance.

In the mean time I hope that Bigfoot has the sense to not be trusting of just anyone. It could cost him his life..

Leo Selzer... Sasquatch Researcher & Investigator. http://sasquatch-pg.net

From Henry May <giantape20042000@yahoo.com>
Date: Tue, Dec 06, 2005 10:07 PM

Hi, Ray.

How are you? I hope well. I recently received a couple of your meetings from last year, the 3/27/04 meeting with Greg Long and the 5/29/04 meeting with Larry Lund and Don Monroe. Very interesting meetings, both. I don't see how you tolerated Long, asshole that he was. He pretty much insulted everyone in that room that night. On

the positive side, though, I recently bought from M.K. Davis the DVD "Shaawanoki", and it was very well-done and interesting. Give my regards to Ronnie Roseman on a job well-done. M.K. was at my home Saturday, and he also brought me some sand from Bluff Creek, which is basically shale. I also bought from Phil Raza Peter Byrne's older documentary "Manbeast", and it too was very interesting. I feel that despite the animosity and feud between Peter and John Green, both of them contribute to this field in their own ways, and I respect both men. I am trying not to get in the middle of their conflict or choose sides between the two. I've often credited Peter with helping me get the ball rolling as far as contact with major researchers all over the U.S. I hope he is well and enjoying living in the L.A. area (which incidentally is also where Scott Herriott lives). Speaking of Scott, I recently received both of his excellent documentaries on one DVD, and they're both good in their own right, but "Journey Toward Squatchdom" is my favorite of the two. Absolutely hilarious and comical that one is!!! I enjoyed the segment he shot with you at your old bookstore in the basement. very "Daily Show" -like (big fan of that show, by the way). Anyway, check out my website: http://www.geocities.com/giantape20042000/SoutheastSasquatchAssociation.html and take care of yourself. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you. Henry May
2.
Number

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From: Bill Green billgreenctbigfoot@sbcglobal.net, Dec 9, '05 The "Barone: In search of Bigfoot" story is located at http://sports.espn.go.com/espn/page2/story?page=barone/051208
take
you.'
By Don Barone
"This thing that's out here, it's got a lot of medicine, it's got a lot of power to it. Spiritually, they can "-- Mel Skahan, a member of the Yakima Nation tribe and a Bigfoot guide
The world, she's flat. Everyone knows that. Except for maybe crazy Chris down the street. He thinks we live on a ball. And he's going to prove it. Fueled only by wind and courage, Chris will either sail off the end of the earth or go round and round. Do you crave adventure so much that, given the chance, you would have set sail with Chris? Would you have stepped on the ship, or would you have stayed on shore and said, "Stupid Chris. The world is flat." And laughed.
"Whatever you do, don't look in their eyes. If you do come up on one of them, don't look in their eyes. That's the way they will take you."-- Mel "DO NOT go out in the woods at night; it's their time when they want to be out there. Don't scream in the woods; whatever you do, DO NOT scream in the woods."-- Mel "I'm searching for my scared scream, not that yelp you do at a scary movie but that high-pitched 'aieeee' girlie scream you do when you are really freaked."-- Grant Stetz, sophomore wrestler, West Virginia University There are 10 of us in the woods of West Virginia. Just regular folks
-- an attorney and his wife, a business-manager type and his editor girlfriend, a retired Army tank guy who has been in all the latest wars, a massage therapist and her girlfriend, and an environmental scientist. Your neighbors, except for maybe the ex-intel officer from the National Security Agency and the state trooper who works undercover rounding up drug dealers.
Just ordinary people searching for Bigfoot. We're an expedition of regular folks, ages 19 to

"don't ask," put together by Matt Moneymaker of The Bigfoot Field Researchers Organization.
"It's the mystery of it," says my friend Denver, the ex-NSA guy. "There's really not much stuff that we are going to find new in this world, and if there is actually some big hairy biped walking around out there, I'd like to see it for myself." And he brought along Gen 3 night vision goggles to look for it.
...
Bigfoot, if you believe all the reports and sightings, lives Everywhere... and Nowhere. And we've found Nowhere -- Pocahontas County, W.Va. "I've lived here all my life," says Keith Davis, assistant superintendent of Watoga State Park. "In the whole county, we only got four stoplights ... and one of those lights just blinks." At the campground, sitting around the fire, we tell tales of a 10-foot tall, 1,500-pound legend -- of footprints, of films of it walking, of hopes to see it. "Was it fake?" "No way." "Maybe." "Coffee's ready." "I looked up and saw two upright things walking down the riverbank; I thought they were the guys coming back. Funny thing was I didn't see any white -- no white face, no white palms, just black. Then it dawned on me, the guys had went the other way, wouldn't be coming back this way. As I walked closer to see them, they just vanished into the woods. Gone. Damnedest thing."-- Kathryn Willis, pilot and wife of the retired tank guy
Suddenly, from above. between the campers and the stars -- F-15s from a nearby base shatter the quiet of the tranquil canyon. Practice runs, "over an unpopulated area," says one voice by the fire. This is not the suburbs. The screeching of the engines disappears. We hear nothing but the stillness of the forest symphony. Listen. It's quiet. Even the crickets, frogs and coyotes have respect for the men in the sky. Tales under a frozen sky. Grant's Bigfoot search began as a kid in Johnstown, Pa. "Me and my friend were laying on a trampoline out in his backyard," he begins. "Too hot in the house. "His house backs up to woods, so I'm laying there looking at the stars, getting cool, when suddenly we hear this noise in the woods. I'm thinking, 'Great, a skunk.' A devil animal, hate them. So we're laying there, about four or five feet off the ground when all of a sudden we hear this bloodcurdling scream come from the woods, above us, like 10 feet in the air. "We jump off that damn trampoline and run into the house to tell his father, who tells us, 'Go to sleep.' Didn't seem to believe us."
Grant's search is for peace. "Sometimes when I hear something that sounds like that scream, I get up and close my dorm drapes, and, dude, I live on the fourth floor of the dorm," he says. The flames flicker, another F-15 flies above, our talk of beasts subsides, and the whispers between new friends centers on the war in Afghanistan and Iraq. Even in Nowhere, you can't escape reality. Monsters, it seems, can be everywhere.
*****
"I pray alone" Mel whispers, head bent, eyes closed. It's two-sock cold. Expensive water bottle or not, the liquid turns to ice. "I'll ask for power from the trees..."
3.

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It's so cold only one leg bothers to shake. It's so dark, you can't see faces, only teeth, so you walk in single file, holding on to the coat of the person in front of you. If they are lost, so are you. "... power from the running water of the river ..." You hear only Mel's voice; you see nothing. "... power from
We are in the middle of the forest, bringing our search right
all the animals that are out there....
to Bigfoot. From within, a small voice says the night belongs to the forest. This is the forest's house. And it wants you out. "... from the wind, have it come right into me, have it help me get through this evening. I'll even ask for safeness for people who walk with me." The Yakima Nation elders told Mel, "Don't go." Stay out of the woods at night, they said. The woods belong to the thing. Don't yell, don't whistle. He didn't listen. It's 1:45 a.m., and Mel is leading us down a small animal trail in the dark. He's whistling, and now he's about to scream. "I was up there on that ridge, walking along by myself, and off to my left I heard footsteps, heavy footsteps; twigs snapped, branches being bent. I stopped, the noise stopped; I moved, the noise started again. It was then I said to myself, 'Whatever it is, it's tracking me.'"-- Stephen Willis, U.S. Army tank battalion, retired Hollywood lies. The Gen 3

night vision goggles don't make some sort of Star Wars sound when they are turned on. The only sound is a click. Not exactly the most comforting of sounds as you wait for the CVS battery to light up the night. "So we are almost back to camp, walked about three miles, nothing. Right before the bridge, we stop and I decide, just for jokes, to let out sort of a woof-grunt kind of sound. I do. About a second later, from above us and to the right on the ridge, something mimics the sound back to me. Wasn't a dog, wasn't a coyote. Don't know what it was. Surely wasn't a dog, though.'
"-- Steve,
undercover state trooper It's 2 a.m., 26 degrees. Everybody's green. Blair Witch green. Blair Witch tight-butt worried. Mel just screamed into the forest, a vocal line in the sand. We realize Mel has just invited Bigfoot to join us. Gen 3 green shows that this extreme adventure "vacation" is not the normal week spent vacationing on the Outer Banks. Now Mel howls. From a guy barely 5-foot-4 comes a sound reserved for those more like 10 feet tall. Then, quiet. Frogs are in hiding; bugs keep to themselves. The group is listening, hoping Bigfoot got the message. The personal invite. "I'm freaked," Grant says, wrestling with his fears. "We have some peculiar sounds here, sounds I've never heard before. I don't know what it was, but something said something," Denver says into his radio to Matt, who is at another location with other expedition members. Suddenly, the woods fire up. Sounds everywhere. "Time to man-up, guys," Grant says to no one in particular. Seems Mel has been answered. From behind us, coyotes howl. From above, owls hoot, screech and somehow chatter like monkeys. And as if to protest this invasion, from down the valley, comes a cold wind. And in the wind, rides a stranger. "I heard something in the distance make a whoop sound. Don't know what it is, don't know," Mel says into the handheld. "Very cool" comes the speaker voice, a sentiment not echoed by those standing here.
*****
"When you have somebody doing the screams, if you actually hear something scream back, you believe there could be something out there, something a little different," Denver says. "It does add a little bit to life, you know; it's just not going back and forth from work in your Toyota Corolla, it's just not the everyday, mundane things you do." At age 10, Denver was out with gramps walking the back forty of his West Virginia homestead when they came across something "very big, very loud, crashing through the mountain laurel. "Twenty-some years later, his grandfather still doesn't say what it was, only that it was big, brown and "looked mighty unnatural," Denver reports.
So Denver's search is for Paul. "I love you, man; before you go, I hope to find it for you, he says. Like Mel, he seeks answers for ancestors. The answers remain elusive on this trip into Nowhere, however. We walk back to the cars, a mile and a quarter in the dark, on a trail traveled by animals. The sight of the minivan never seeming so welcoming. Courage by the tailgate light. Mystery 1, Bigfoot 0. We leave the spooky feeling of the cold campfire, the pressed grass where the tents sat the only witness to our presence. We head back over switchback mountain roads to I-80-something. Four lanes, drive-throughs, cruise control and Bigfoot in our rearview mirror. We head desperately home, where the only monsters await in the corner office. "Maybe it's the argument between flat-earthers and round-earthers, you know," Denver says. "Maybe in our life, we are all flat-earthers a little bit. We don't want to push that envelope at all."Ten stepped on board. They wait, counting the time to the next wind to fill their sails. Don Barone is a feature producer for ESPN. You can reach him at Don.Barone@espn.com.
4.

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From: "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net
From Macquairie Regional Radioworks (Australia): 9 Dec. 2005
Regional Radioworks
Second Loch Ness Monster uncovered as Tim the Yowie Man signs with Macquarie
He's one of Australia's most intriguing men and now Tim the Yowie Man has
signed with Australia's largest owner of commercial radio stations,

Macquarie Regional Radioworks (MRR), to host a new national program. The first airing of the new program know as 'Get Lost Travel' will see Tim the Yowie Man document his recent trip to Llangorse Lake in Wales where he explores recent sightings of 'Gorsey,' who is being dubbed the single humped first cousin of 'Nessie the Loch Ness Monster.'

The story will not only give listeners a detailed insight into Wales as a travel destination but also explore local knowledge and sightings of a dark shaped twelve foot long moving object which recently re-appeared at Llangorse Lake.

National Sales Director of MRR Daryl Mitchell said Get Lost Travel will be syndicated to MRR radio stations in NSW, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia and broadcast every Sunday from 10am until 11am.

"Tim the Yowie Man joining MRR is a remarkable pick-up for the network," Mr Mitchell said.

"He one of the most interesting people we've ever come across and I'm sure our audience will be intrigued by his stories about distinctive travel destinations and the weird and wonderful mysteries that surround these places."

Tim the Yowie Man said this isn't going to be your average travel show.

"I will still be talking about travel destinations and what they have to offer but will also be explaining my unique quests like searching for a massive monster in the Swiss Alps and uncovering the remains of a mysterious ancient pyramid in the Samoas" he said.

"I really feel I can bring a destination to life and help listeners feel like they're right there with me mixing with the people and having a great time."

Tim the Yowie Man is possibly best remembered for his role in 2000 for uncovering the top secret location of reality TV show Survivor II 'The Australian Outback'. After uncovering the location of Survivor II he shot to fame when he dropped chocolate bars from a helicopter to the shows contestants below.

This event catapulted Tim the Yowie Man from an off beat Aussie mystery investigator to international larrikin who came to be fought over by a number of US television stations.

He also received mass media coverage when he spotted an unidentified big black hairy creature (Australia's Big Foot) in Canberra's Brindabella Mountains in 1994.

Aside from traveling to all corners of the globe, Tim the Yowie Man is the National Museum of Australia's Resident Cryptonaturalist and author of several books on mysteries of the world. He contributes regularly to a large number of publications both domestically and internationally and is a regular travel commentator on Australian radio and television.

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King Bigfoot

By Scott Elliott White

While the majority of the scientific community learns how Ray Wallace started the whole affair of Hominology, the Hominologists are diving into historic documents and studying

the research of others who dare to enter into such a tabooed domain. If Wallace was the one behind this whole thing - well, lets just say, that Ray Wallace really got around.
Hominology is already filled with enough mysteries, and questions, without adding oil to the fire. Yet we have another that cannot be ignored. In Europe, in the middle ages, we find a few kings that have been represented as hairy wild-men - why? Is it possible that politically incompetent individuals were placed, symbolically, in power, while others make all the corrupt, or educated decisions? What an excellent strategy - the incompetent one takes credit for all that goes wrong. Of course such a thing could never happen in America, today?, but in the middle ages this may have been a common practice
Lets take a close look at who's hairy and naked in the royal families of our past.
The second hairy king is no other than King Nabuchodonosor, who is described in the Bible today, with no mention of hair Yet in a twelfth century bible, at the Bibliotèque d'Amiens, France, he is represented and described as living naked amongst the animals and covered in hair in the image of a wild-man
One other representation of the king Nabuchodonosor can be found in a fifteenth century German chronicle, at the Monaco di Baviera Statsbibliotek.
King Ursus, one of the first kings of Bavay, in France. This ancient miniature was accompanied by the following legend: "The king was quite a marvel and hairy like a bear. Because of his hairy body, he was named Ursus, which means bear
I had found another fourteenth century painting of the crowning of a hairy king, from the Bibliotèque Médiathèque, ms 768 Fol.35, and published in the book. L'Art de la Miniature Flamande, by Maurits Smeyers.
The last, but certainly not least is particularly interesting as it seems that, somewhere along the line, someone wanted to erase this king's relation to the wild-men.
In a fourteenth century manuscript called: L'Enfer de Dante, (Dante's Hell), we find a representation of the King Capanée, who is obviously naked and hairy as well. This particular representation may be representing a long history of those in power trying to erase the hairy primitives from our history. What was it about the nature of these beings that posed a problem?.
queu pena cu burflo ascollum federe
ursupius eft cxpreffum.
Alemmanifeftar lecofenoue
Giccaglenf
Smulwo fusos
Fico carnuamo afund landare-reduxit oft
I can only suspect that this second painting also represents the King Ursus, but have not found the pertinent information.
The hunt for evidence of bigfoot, in it's natural habitat is long and perilous Proving anything involves one party that presents the proof and another party to examine that proof. It seems to me that the inability to prove the existence of these beings has little

to do with lack of proof, but rather profound incompetence on the part of the conventional scientific community
The search for answers is by no means pseudo-science, nor fringe science. Hominology is a revolutionary science, and those who dare enter into this complicated research are not disappointed by the multitude of information, nor the multitude of questions.

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BILL Miller + MSJLE @aol.com
Stephen,
It had gotten back to me some things you have said about the gullibility of some people and I you didn't know that I do.
could not agree with you more. This is why I am compelled to share some things with you that
The problem with any inquiry is in getting qualified people to accurately carry out the investigation in a responsible and thorough way. You may recall the Ray Wallace story of a year or so ago. The News people from some major and local networks ran the Ray Wallace story and how he was the one responsible for the Bigfoot tracks showing up in Northern California. As an investigator and somewhat of a philosopher myself, I did what no one else was willing to take the time to do and I compared the fake wooden Ray Wallace right foot to that of the alleged tracks it was said to have created. I then compared it to each and every foot casting in existence that was taken out of Northern California in the late 50's and 60's and not a single track matched the Ray Wallace fake foot. I know all to well what you mean by people being gullible and I will offer you some more examples of this concerning Bob Heironimus and his alleged participation in the Roger Patterson Bigfoot movie of 1967.
Immediately below is the right fake wooden foot that Ray Wallace was said to have used to hoax the people in Northern California in 1958 as told by the Wallace family... starting with Bull Dozer operator Jerry Crew. As a philosopher looking at the comparison below - do you see the mistake the news media made by not at least comparing the Wallace fake feet to the tracks they were being claimed to have made? Like those he criticized about not conducting a proper investigation into the Patterson Film, Greg Long didn't bother to check this out either before writing about his acceptance of the Ray Wallace story in his book.
Ray Wallace wooden foot on the left-Jerry Crew track on the right
While there were many signs of fabrication in the Bob Heironmus story, please allow me to share with you in short order three of the more interesting problems I found. Bob Herionimus was interviewed at different times by Greg Long. On page 346 of Long's book "The Making of Bigfoot", Bob said that when he first tried the suit on that he was able to see through the holes in the alleged fake head. He said "I looked through two slits... I couldn't see out real good because my eyes were set back real good." Long then asked Bob once again, "You could see out two slits?" Bob Heironimus again replied, "Right. They were about this far from my eyes." When Long and Bob get to talking later on about Bob's glass eye, it then is incorporated into the story by Heironimus, so I ask you if Bob Heironimus had a glass eye and one of them was glued into the eye hole of the suit, then how was he able to see through the two slits with his eyes (plural)? Let me share with you the glaring of the alleged glass eye that Long spoke about in his book and on at least one taped interview. In the picture I am placing here for you to see there is indeed a light spot over the right eye. You may also notice there are such spots all over the frame both on and off the creature. These are artifacts on the film and have nothing to do with a glass eye. As I recall, it was on Greg Long's lead about seeing a reflection on the creature's right eye that Heironimus then mentioned there being a glass eye over the right slit that he had said before

he could see out of with both eyes. Long seems to have failed to see this slip on Bob's part or
7.

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else if he did, he didn't mention it either. It might also be worth mentioning that there is no way Patterson would have known the film would be over exposed and that it would keep both eye sockets from being visible. As you can see in the image below... both eyes are looking at the camera, yet the story Bob Heironimus later incorporated about the use of a glass eye was so that with the right eye only being seen on film would not allow an empty hole to be seen. Being that both eyes are seen when the animal turns and looks at the camera, then Bob's story like that about the horse not knowing how to buck for the cause of Patterson shaking the film when he already has Roger on foot, has been invented on a false observation on the part of both Long and Heironimus.
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Another instance where Bob Heironimus seems to be thinking on his feet and not actually citing from memory is when he said that just before the filming started at Bluff Creek, Patterson and Gimlin had helped him up after he had just put on the lower part of this alleged costume. On page 348 Heironimus is quoted as saying "We dismounted and unloaded the sack..... they kind of helped me up and put the top on." Now on page 349 is when Heironimus gets caught making things up as he goes... Bob Heironimus says, "Roger said, 'Just go over there and stand there in that section, and when we are ready to film, you just start walking."Next, Heironimus says to Long, "Here's where they started the footage. Then, right in here is where they started moving the camera, you know, shaking it, as I was walking." It appears in this instant that Heironimus starts thinking on his feet. Greg Long then asked Heironimus, "How do you know they were shaking the camera?" Heironimus replies, "That horse didn't know how to buck." You see, Bob Heironimus recalled the official story of Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin being on horseback when they first saw the creature, but Bob Heironimus forgets he has already committed himself to Patterson being on foot after he told Long they had all dismounted their horses and Roger assisted Gimlin in helping him on with his alleged costume. Heironimus had now incorporated Patterson being on a horse to justify the shaking of the film at a time he has already said the men were on foot. Greg Long never catches this error or if he did, he never mentions it to Heironimus.
This next fabrication on the part of Bob Heironimus is exposed by the film itself. On page 352 of Long's book we hear Heironimus say that the suit he wore had hair glued on it in places, while bare patches were left open on other parts so to make the creature look like it was shedding its fur. Heironimus takes it up a notch by making some references to what is seen on the Patterson film as the 'slick parts' on the alleged suit where he says the fur was missing. An example of this can be seen on page 380 of the book where Long shows Frame 61. Frame 352 is another
8.

[PAGE BREAK]

example of this when the entire left side of the creature's upper body looks to be void of fur. There is seen on the Patterson film what is called the "flaring effect" when a film has been over exposed. The spots Heironimus spoke about being absent of fur on the Patterson film were nothing more than the glaring of the sun rays off the creature's coat. Heironimus obviously didn't study the Patterson film to any extent or he would have noticed that there are frames that show these places without the flaring effect and the fur is of uniform thickness in all the areas that looked like slick spots only frames earlier. One such frame (323) is ironically shown on page 381 of Long's book. There can be no doubt that Bob Heironimus took what he thought he was seeing

on the Patterson film as missing hair and incorporated into his tale of wearing a fake suit at Bluff Creek.
I could go on about why I cannot understand why Roger Patterson would need to buy a costume only to then cut off the head and make another one, remove the feet and replace it with his own version, take out a zipper, cut the trunk in two pieces, shave off all the hair and then glue on his own fur, plus make the necessary alterations needed to fit Bob Heironimus so well (without ever doing a fitting I might add) so to see muscle movement under the fur even with Heironimus claiming to still be fully clothed inside the alleged suit when it appears that Roger is being said to have started from the ground up. When one thinks about what Bob Heironimus has said here, they should ask themselves what would Patterson need Morris for? About everything Morris said about recognizing the Patterson creature as being his suit seems to have been debunked by Heironimus, himself. Morris thinks he sees a zipper line on the creature's back, but Long doesn't tell Morris that his observation is a faulty one because Heironimus said the upper part of the suit went on "like putting on a T-shirt." (page 345)
Could it be that Morris is not telling the truth? When Morris makes references to the Patterson creature as looking like someone in one of his suits, then it certainly appears he has very poor eyesight or is lying. While I cannot explain why Morris would think the Patterson creature looks anything like one of his suits, there is a small possibility that Morris did send one of his suits to a man in Washington, but it wasn't Patterson. Ray Wallace made a film of his wife wearing a gorilla suit and it looks a lot like, if not exactly like one of the Phillip Morris suits. Sending gorilla suits out to private individuals would most likely have been a rare thing to have done because of there not being a demand for such a costume in the hands of private individuals and I only heard Morris mention sending a suit to a man in Washington on one occasion. I am placing a photo of a Morris suit below, along with suit worn by Mrs. Wallace.
ka
Yes, people can be gullible and having now had your eyes opened to just some of the things that Bob Heironimus incorporated into his story either systematically to fit Long's leads or mistakenly by things he thought he saw on the Patterson film ... one has to now wonder just who has been the gullible one all along!
Bill Miller
Bigfoot researcher/Investigator
9:

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DDL News 1 Dec 05
Study treads on footprint claim
Footprints of 'first Americans'
Impressions in volcanic ash hailed as footprints made by the earliest known human settlers in the Americas may
not be what they seem, Nature journal says.
If confirmed, the 40,000-year-old marks would have debunked accepted theories of human migration into the
Americas.
But the ash has now been dated to 1.3 million years ago - more than a million years before modern humans
evolved.
Relatives of our species living at this time were not capable of making the journey to the Americas, experts say.
One of the Nature paper's authors even suggests the supposed footprints could have been made by picks used
to quarry the site.

Controversial date
Earlier this year, a British-Mexican team led by Dr Silvia Gonzalez of Liverpool John Moores University of human occupation in the Americas.
announced that the site at Valsequillo Lake near Puebla in southern Mexico likely contained the oldest evidence
oddball shapes
Every time it rains, water collects in the depressions, sediments collect in them and they weather out into
Michael Waters, Texas A&M University
itself.
The researchers used several methods to date minerals and fossils from above, below and on the footprint layer
Radiocarbon dating was carried out on shells and animal bones in the sequences, and mammoth teeth were
dated using a technique called electron spin resonance.
directly from the footprint horizons
It is not clear from where exactly they took their samples and which fraction was dated. We took our samples
Silvia Gonzalez, Liverpool John Moores University
luminescence.
They obtained dates for lake sediments incorporated into the ash by a technique called optically stimulated
The results converged on the highly controversial date of 40,000 years. Under the traditional view, the first
last ice age (between about 10,000 and 12,500 years ago).
Americans trekked from Siberia to Alaska across a land bridge that linked these land masses at the end of the
'Wrong' method
But Paul Renne, a geochronologist at the University of California, Berkeley, and colleagues have now used argon
dating and palaeomagnetic analysis to show that the so-called Xalnene basaltic tuff on which the purported
footprints were found was in fact far older even than Dr Gonzalez and her team suggested.
The results show the tuff is 1.3 million years old. The footprints would therefore predate the first known appearance of Homo sapiens in Africa by more than a million years.
A&M University, told the BBC News website.
"This casts serious doubt on whether those marks are human footprints," co-author Michael Waters, of Texas
Although some scientists have conceded it is possible that archaic humans such as Homo erectus could have
made it to the Americas, the possibility is considered remote in the extreme.
"If you look at the original work that was presented, there was an optically stimulated luminescence
Dr Waters.
technique. That technique cannot be used to date that sort of material - it should never have been applied," said
The Texas A&M researcher also criticised the use of radiocarbon dating on shells from the sequences: "Freshwater shell is notorious for producing erroneous ages."
Response planned
academic journal.
Dr Gonzalez told the BBC her team would be submitting a formal scientific response for publication in an
independently confirmed.

On the project website she said: "It is clear that the dates reported by Renne's group need to be replicated and
"This is important because we applied the Ar-Ar method... and concluded that it was] not reliable. samples directly from the footprint horizons."
"Also, it is not clear from where exactly they took their samples and which fraction was dated. We took our
Dr Waters said he thought the marks were actually left over from quarrying: "The Xalnene tuff is a lithified
volcanic ash. The locals go out there and quarry it for building material," he explained.
"They take picks and bars with chisel-like ends. They'll chip it out and break it into small rectangular pieces.
"What you're seeing in the depressions is where the metal tools are diveting into the tuff. Every time it rains,
water collects in the depressions, sediments collect in them and they weather out into oddball shapes.'
Quaternary Science Reviews in January.
The British-Mexican team plan to publish their supporting evidence for the footprints in the academic journal
They are currently preparing an official reply to the study in Nature.
RUSSIA
Bering Strait
Ice Age
landbridge
ALASKA
10.
643

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From: "Michael Newton"
"<eyeofnewt@att.net>
Dec 05, 2005
From the San Antonio (TX) Express-News: 4 Dec. 2005
Book Review: Catalyst to innovations By Ed Conroy
Tom Slick: Mystery Hunter, By Catherine Nixon Cooke, Paraview, $26
For many years, Tom Slick has been an enigma wrapped in a mystery. Many people around the world knew him a little, but few knew him well.
Perhaps the most visionary and influential San Antonio businessman of the
of 46 in 1962.
1950s and early '60s, he became a legend after his untimely death at the age
Thanks to his niece and biographer, Catherine Nixon Cooke, Slick now emerges as a charismatic, complex man of passionate loves and interests possessed of an unquenchable thirst for the answers to life's mysteries.
A highly successful oilman, rancher, world explorer and catalyst to innovations in science and technology, Slick is honored today as the founder of the Southwest Research Institute, the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research.
Determined to explore the mysteries of the human mind, Slick is also esteemed as founder of the Mind Science Foundation. He made several trips to India and the Himalayas, meeting with maharajas and masters of meditation, most notably with the Dalai Lama.
Yet Slick, a Phi Beta Kappa Yale graduate who had taken a pre-medical curriculum, maintained along with his mystical studies a lifelong interest

in the biological and material sciences.
"I decided I had to write Tom Slick's biography in 1999, when I was attending the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research's 50th anniversary celebration," Cooke said during an interview at her San Antonio home.
"I have tried to write the story in a compact and fun way, so that anyone could enjoy it.'
There is no lack of adventure in Cooke's book, as she follows Slick to the Amazon in search of diamonds, or describes the development of Slick Airways, his advocacy of "liftslab construction" and his active lobbying of President Dwight D. Eisenhower to join the race for space.
One of the most colorful aspects of Slick's life was his much-publicized search for the Yeti - the legendary "Abominable Snowman" of the Himalayas -at a time when such expeditions in that part of the world were as uncommon as they were dangerous. Cooke retraced Slick's steps in the Himalayas on her own expedition to Nepal in April
of 2001, as she vividly recounts in the beginning of her book. It was a trip, Cooke said, haunted not by the howl
of the Yeti but by
"rain, spiders and leeches," and a brave visit to the Buddhist shrines deep in the Khempallung Cave.
Some popular writers, such as cryptozoologist Loren Coleman, have explored rumors Tom Slick may have been an agent for the CIA, adopting the cover of "Yeti hunter" while spying on communist Chinese troop movements.
Cooke's response to that suggestion is characteristically matter-of-fact.
"I found no reference whatsoever to any involvement with the CIA in any of his letters,"
" she said.
While her research is clearly based on documentary research, Cooke tells Slick's family story as only his niece could, aided by interviews with still-living relatives, many of whom have now passed away.
Cooke describes his father, Thomas Baker Slick Sr., known as "King of the Wildcatters," as a "workaholic and explorer" who gave his son "life lessons" in bravery in the woods behind their first home in Clarion, Pa.
His mother, Berenice Frates Slick, daughter of railroad tycoon Joseph Frates, Cooke describes as a "serious girl" with a critical streak.
She called the Victorian house she received as a wedding present from her husband a "three-story monstrosity."
Apparently, the family believed their home in Clarion was haunted. Cooke, in dedicating her book to Betty Slick Mooreman, who later founded the Argyle Club as a means of supporting the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, notes it was she "who asked her big brother to find the ghosts In the attic."
11.

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Tom's younger brother, Earl Slick, later made his mark by successfully suggesting to his brother they position Slick Airways as "an airline devoted to cargo, not passengers."
44
Cooke reports that, at the time of Thomas Baker Slick Sr.'s death at the age

of 46 in 1940, Slick was 14 years old. He was also one of only five heirs to his father's fortune, estimated between $75 million and $100 million.

A cornucopia of photographs and reproductions of newspaper stories copiously illustrates Cooke's book, following Slick, his family members and friends from their days in baby carriages to goose-hunting trips and expeditions in dugout canoes.

Cooke includes numerous publicity photos featuring Slick as the leader of his family, ranching operations and research institutes.

Married twice (to Polly Pater and Betty Young), Slick doted on his children William, Patty, Tom III and Charles. Cooke documents his gifts of electric trains, golf clubs, a Wonder Plane and a cocker spaniel puppy for Patty, as well as the special trips he planned for them together.

Cooke presents Slick as a man "in touch with his feminine side long Before best-selling books began to instruct men how to discover that wholeness."

His home in Olmos Park was a showcase for art works by Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque and Georgia O'Keeffe, as well as the setting for many a fabled dinner party.

"Tom was actively involved with architect O'Neil Ford in every aspect of its design and construction," Cooke said.

One of the most valuable aspects of Cooke's book is her description of the accomplishments of both the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research and the Southwest Research Institute, aided by interviews with scientists such as Dr. Pemmaraju N. Rao, who was early on recruited by Slick and today serves on the Mind Science Foundation board.

Though long under professional management, in the early days the research institutes were very much under Slick's direction, with variable results.

The late chemist, William Mallow, Ph.D., who made his distinguished career at Southwest Research Institute, provided Cooke with an anecdote illustrating Slick's hands-on approach to management in the early days of the institutes he founded.

"The terrible drought in the 1950s had caused a great shortage of pecans,'

Cooke said. "Bill Mallow told me Tom decided they would try to make an artificial pecan. After many attempts, they finally came up with something edible, but by then the rains had returned and there was no shortage of cheap pecans. Bill told me that Christmas everyone he knew got presents of artificial pecans from Tom!"

Cooke's background enables her to more than do justice to Slicks professional accomplishments.

She is also the former president and CEO of the Mountain Institute, a Washington, D.C., nonprofit dedicated to advance mountain cultures and preserve mountain environments.

She is also former director of the Mind Science Foundation, which still carries on Slick's commitment to researching human consciousness and educating the public about such research.

It was at the Mind Science Foundation's sister institution on the southwest side of town that Cooke hit documentary pay dirt.

"I was extremely fortunate to find boxes containing Tom Slick's letters from 1947 to 1962 in a shed at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research," she said. "They were organized chronologically, and I made copies of the ones I found most useful."

As I was leaving her home, Cooke handed me a folder with photocopies of some

revealing notes that announced "From the desk of Tom Slick"
His message to his mother, dated Dec. 15, 1938, summed up the man in two sentences.
"I always believe in taking a positive approach instead of a negative one," he wrote. "And I never pay any attention to people who just sit back and say that everything inconclusive is impossible."
12..

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m sting.
its ear, if the results come back positive.
if you'd like to chat. Rogen, 5/26
Roger Knights
From:
To:
Sent:
Subject:
Dear Ray,
"Roger Knights" krogerknights@comcast.net>
"Ray Crowe" <RayCrowe@netzero.net>
May 2004
Han Samples: I suggest Advanced Testing
Here is how to prove Bigfoot's reality, using your hair samples:
1. Send portions of one sample to a lab that does PIXE analysis
2. Let them validate it as matching (or nearly matching) the iron/zinc profile found in Chinese Yeren hairs back in 1989, and (thus) as distinctly not matching the profile of any known primate
3. Have them send the sample on to a lab that does immunological analysis
4. Let that lab validate the sample as coming from a hominoid-primate
5. On the basis of the results above, obtain funding to have additional hair samples tested in the same way, under the oversight of some mainstream scientists (e.g., Daris Swindler). Presumably this testing would find that these samples' profiles matched one another. (Perhaps the organization that backed Byrnes's projects might cough up the dough.)
6. Publish the results, which would 90%-prove the presence of an unknown primate in N. America, in a scientific journal
I've located t
I two labs that do such work and I want to ask them to analyze the first sample for free, in the prospect of thereby making money by analyzing additional samples, and of garnering wonderful publicity for their under-used analytical techniques. But to do that I need your agreement to provide that first [AD] hair sample. Please e-mail me (or call me: (206-932-9323)
Here are some additional details:
If you'd like to approach the labs yourself (via e-mail, presumably) that would be OK with me. This might be best, as you have possession of the hair, and

have an official position in the Bigfoot world. I'll give you the names of the labs and their websites if you indicate an interest in pursuing my suggestion. PIXE testing is non-destructive-the sample is merely bombarded with high-energy particles for a moment. But immunological testing destroys the part of the sample that is tested. (Hence it would be best to send the lab hair from a profuse sample, and to ask the lab to test only a portion of the sample sent to them, while they held onto the rest. That would allow skeptical scientists to examine the same material that was tested while still in the hands of a neutral body.) I hope you have samples that you own, or whose owners would allow partial destruction of their samples.
It would be best if photos of the samples under magnification were obtained first. (This wouldn't be necessary with the first sample, since some hairs from it would presumably be retained by you.) Prof. Jerold Lowenstein of UC-SF completely ground up a sample he immunologically tested, which made it

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impossible for skeptical scientists to check up on what it was that he had tested. That was the sole case where immunological testing of a Bigfoot hair has been done--and it was successful. But it had little impact because a portion of the sample wasn't retained for visual examination, because the hair wasn't also PIXE-tested to rule out other primates as possible sources, and because Lowenstein was a skeptic and didn't publish his results, or even announce them.
...
Visual hair analysis will never have much impact. Grover Krantz wrote, in "Sasquatch Believers vs. the Skeptics": "Many hair samples could not be identified, but this just means they could be from some part of the pelt of a known animal that has not been analyzed." That sounds unlikely to me, but the mere possibility, however remote, enables scoftics to dismiss purely visual evidence. (They also claim that "our" hair analysts are biased and are "seeing things" that aren't there.) But PIXE testing would provide the sort of hard evidence the scoftics are baying for regarding Bigfoot. They'd have a hard time explaining it away. (I.e., Chinese PIXE testing has documented the ratios of iron to zinc in their Yeren hair samples; there are standard ratios for other animals' hair, providing a higher degree of certainty of identification than mere visual inspection. The Chinese have found that several dozen hair samples all matched one another in this ratio, and were unlike every other known animal's ratio.)
Quotations:
1. http://www.theoutlaws.com/unexplained5.htm]
http://www.theoutlaws.com/unexplained5.htm contains this:
"Doctor Jerold Lowenstein, who conducted the tests, reported that the hairs did not match any of the larger animals like deer and bear. It only reacted with the primates, and of the primates, it only reacted with the hominoids. There are only five hominoids: human, chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan, and gibbon. He eliminated everything except human and chimpanzee. His conclusion was that it was a large animal closely related to human or chimpanzee. 'And, it's hard to see how that could have escaped detection over thousands of years."

2. Thomas Steenburg's Sasquatch/Bigfoot (1990), p. 98, states:
"Dr. Jerold Lowenstein of the University of California in San Francisco has developed a process using immune reactions to identify proteins, enabling him to determine the possible source of feces In 1987 Bob Titmus of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C., submitted a hair sample collected from trees. Dr. Lowenstein was able to identify the hair as coming from a primate, yet he could not identify whether it came from a human, chimpanzee, or gorilla.
He therefore assumed it was human, but in fact it was nothing like a human hair, since it had wool hairs as well as guard hairs and the guard hairs were pointed, not cut off at the outer end. Unfortunately he had ground up the whole sample, otherwise it would have been simple to check his three possibilities with a microscopic comparison."
The use of immunological testing (on PART of the sample) could definitively categorize an "unknown" hair as primate, narrowing things down considerably, and taking away the skeptics' argument that "It could have come from anything, 14.

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so it doesn't mean anything."
3. Faced with this threat to his preferred approach to the problem (shooting one), Krantz responded to it thus, in Bigfoot Sasquatch Evidence, pp. 127-28:
"This is good evidence, but at present it cannot be confirmed by another scientist because the hairs were consumed by the testing process."
So invite in a bunch of skeptical scientists and let them observe the test closely! Or videotape the test and post the footage on the web. Krantz continued:
"Even if this, or some other test on hair, were to be replicated by other established scientists, the tests would be of interest only to a few specialists. The vast majority of skeptical scientists would be no more impressed by this kind of evidence than they were with the dermal ridges."
Written in 1999, this remark was "just in time to miss the boat." Shortly thereafter, the longitudinal dermal ridges discovered a couple of years earlier by Jimmy Chilcutt began to have a strong impact, convincing some big-name scientists of Bigfoot's reality. (E.g., George Schaller.) Immunological testing of a dozen hair samples would strongly impress a few leading scientists, and their conversion in time would provide a role-model for the herd. Krantz irritatingly used strained argumentation to justify a position he preferred emotionally. Also irritating was his pose of having such an acute "political" sense as to be sure what sort of consideration will or won't move a group.
4. Ray Crowe, Track Record #36, p. 10:
"J. Richard Greenwell ...mentioned reports of the Chinese Wild Man, the Yeren (Cryptozoology, V. 8, 1989, p. 47), and his China investigation (PBS "Wildman of China," 1990). Wildman hair was analyzed and found to have iron/zinc proportions 50 times that of humans, and 7 times that of known primates."
5. Track Record #63, pp. 5-6:
Ray Crowe: "Report received from Dr. Li Zi, 12/31/96, with letter & photos. This is the Peking, China researcher that did a report on trace

elements in Wildman hair. Summary of report in Nature Journal (1987 July, vol. 10 #7, 111th issue"
Li Zi: "We have collected thousands of wild man hairs from areas in China during the past decade. The origins of the hairs are different. We compare the hairs morphologically by using optical microscope and electron microscope. The data indicates that the hairs are different from bear hairs. They belong to primates. However, it is not sufficient to categorize them as an independent species.
"We then use PIXE (Proton Induced X-ray Emission) to analyze the hairs. The accelerated proton beam has been used to bombard the hairs. It ionized the k-shell or I-shell electrons. When outer electrons jump back to fill the vacancy, a characteristic probability X-ray spectrum and [Sic--looks like a mis-transcription from Nature Journal; "and" should probably be "is"] excited quantitatively. Analysis of the related parameters reveals elements in the hair qualitatively and quantitatively. 15.

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The major advantages of PIXE are: analysis of various component elements in the sample simultaneously, high precision (10-6 -- 10-7), small sample required, and harmless to the analyzed sample. PIXE is especially suitable to analyze "precious" samples such as wild man hairs.
"We analyze trace elements in wild man hairs, human hairs, primate hairs, gorilla hairs and bear hairs. The results are: (1) Fe/Zn ratio in wild man hairs is 50 times higher than human hairs, 7-8 times higher than ordinary animal hairs. (2) PIXE can be used to distinguish wild man hairs from other animal hairs. Repeated experiments using wild man hairs from different origins show consistent results. It is suggested that wild man really exists in nature. Or at least there is an unknown primate in nature whose Fe/Zn (iron/zinc) ratio in hair is significantly higher than other known primates. Our report is the first one to provide scientific evidence supporting the possible existence of wild man.'
Best regards,
Roger Knights

Tom Slick Mystery Hunter
Paraview Press, Inc.
Hardback $26.00
Author Catherine Nixon Cooke takes us on an exciting adventure, in the company of her uncle, legendary explorer Tom Slick, whose tremendous wealth gave him the means to mount spectacular expeditions to the Himalayas and the Amazon, where conversations with the Dalai Lama, Indian mystics, and South American shamans offered many different lenses through which to see the world.
Slick created five scientific research foundations, developed new species of cattle and grasses, discovered major oil fields, loved several beautiful women, searched for the "Abominable

Snowman", wrote two books on world peace, and produced several inventions that changed the world all before he died in a plane crash in 1962 when he was just 46 years old.
Rare historic photos, personal interviews with family and friends, and Slick's personal correspondence discovered in a shed by Cooke, create a portrait of a remarkable man who was sparked by the same "life puzzles" that catapult each of us on our own quest to understand the mysteries we all encounter.
16.
Catherine Nixon Cooke is the former president of The Mountain Institute, an international development organization with field offices in the Himalayas and the Andes. She served as Executive Director of the Mind Science Foundation, one of Tom Slick's research institutes for more than a decade; and discovered her love of story-telling as editor-in-chief of Coronet Magazine. She is a Fellow of the Explorers Club, and like her uncle, enjoys journeys to remote corners of the world in search of mystery.

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2003
Did Bigfoot Once Roam Near Portland, Oregon?
By Vance Orchard
FROM TIMES OF WAITSBURG, WA
FOREST GROVE, Ore.
It happened 35 years ago, but retired Forest Grove resident Richard Holzmeyer recently recalled the incident with plenty of clarity.
We speak of the time in the spring of 1969 when Holzmeyer saw what seemed at first to be a "really huge man" come out of the brush near the prune orchard he was spraying just off the David Hill Road a few miles northwest of Forest Grove.
The time was a period when Bigfoot was not much talked of and when the subject was broached it was usually accompanied by raised eyebrows, rolling of eyes and often as not loud guffaws.
But, Holzmeyer remains as firm today as he was then that what he was seeing from the seat of his tractor was just that.
He also remembers that that it was March and they were still digging out of one of the area's heaviest snowfalls of that winter. Holzmeyer was on a tractor in the family's prune orchard, pulling a spraying rig. It was late afternoon, possibly around 3 p.m. or so, he said. As he worked his way up the hill he was scanning all the time for sight of a deer and it was then that he spotted "...this huge man...that wasn't a man." The figure was less than 100 yards away and he watched as the creature went past a bush which he measured two days later.
"The bush was over six feet high and this thing was close to two feet above that," he said.
The big, manlike creature just continued walking away from Holzmeyer, never turning to look at him, Holzmeyer says.
"It had black hair and its head seemed small for its shoulders," he recalls. "Its head was rounded and same color as its body."
Holzmeyer added that as the Bigfoot walked away, he noticed that the inside of its right

leg was "...sort of shiny on the inside but not the left leg."
As the creature disappeared into the brush, Holzmeyer said, it was about 150-200 yards away from him.
The possibility that the Bigfoot had spent the winter in the area on the David Hill Road was posed by Holzmeyer in our conversation. He recounted how his hired man had reported seeing tracks in the foot-deep snow of that winter that were "quite a ways apart
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and punched right into the snow, whereas his tracks indicated he was dragging his feet, struggling through the snow."
77
Then, the fall of the calendar area in which we speak, Holzmeyer said there was a news item in the local paper which told of a colleage student's having been thrown into a berry patch on the David Hill Road in the same vicinity as the Holzmeyer prune orchard.
"This college kid had claimed he was thrown into the brambles by a big man who then left," Holzmeyer recalled the incident. "But the doctor said the marks on the boy's body were not made by a human."
Holzmeyer surmises that the college students might have startled the Bigfoot while it was foraging in the berries and just charged out and tossed the youth into the berry patch.
The Holzmeyer experience certainly adds up to a good supposition for one or more Bigfoots having spent some time in the area of the David Hill Road which 35 years ago was heavily wooded and remains somewhat that today. He says a tall radio tower stands close to where he saw which he still avers "was sure not a man...
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NEXT MEETING JAN 28
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